

# NASEM Committee's Questions about EPA's Regulatory Process, Risk Assessment Process and Data for Conventional Pesticides and Biopesticides Used on Forest Trees



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# Agenda

- Legal and regulatory process?
- Risk assessment process?
- What data is required and how is it different (or the same) as with conventional pesticides and biopesticides used in an agricultural crop setting?



## Laws & Regulations

**Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, &  
Rodenticide Act:** Registration of Pesticide Active  
Ingredients & Products

**Federal Food Drug & Cosmetic Act:**  
Determination of Safety of Pesticide Residues in Food and  
Aggregate Exposure

**Pesticide Registration Improvement Act:**  
Provides Fee for Service and Decision Timelines



# Pesticide Definitions

## Conventional Pesticides

- A pesticide is a substance or mixture intended to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate any pest or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or dessiccant.

**40CFR 152.3**



# Pesticide Definitions

## Biopesticides

- A Biochemical pesticide is a naturally-occurring substance with a history of exposure to humans and the environment demonstrating minimal toxicity and with a non-toxic mode of action to the target pest.

**40CFR 158.2000**

- A Microbial pesticide is a microbial agent intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest and is a eukaryotic microorganism (protozoa, algae or fungus) a prokaryotic microorganism or a virus. **40CFR 158.2100**



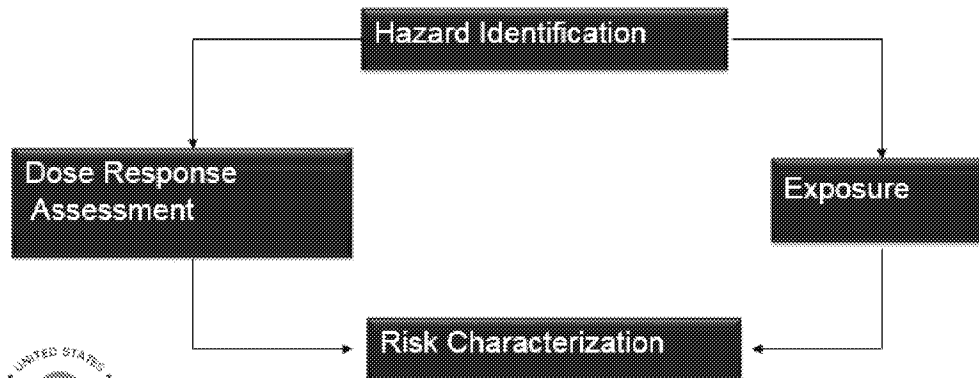
## SAFETY STANDARDS

**FIFRA:** No unreasonable adverse effects from use of the pesticide on the environment

**FFDCA:** Reasonable certainty of no harm to aggregate exposure of pesticide residues



# How Does EPA Assess Risk? Follow the National Academy



\*From the National Research Council's *Risk Assessment in the Federal Government: Managing the Process*, 1983.

7

Hazard identification – what are the possible toxic effects

Dose-response – at what dose(s) are the possible effects seen

Exposure – what are people exposed to

Risk characterization – combines the hazard + exposure to describe and quantify potential risk

## DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR CONVENTIONAL PESTICIDES

- 40 CFR part 158 subparts D, F, and G cover a complete suite of tests typically submitted for pesticide active ingredients (AIs)
- Hazard Identification and Dose Response: AIs proposed for use on food require extensive toxicology tests for acute, subchronic, and chronic toxicity, including developmental and reproductive effects, carcinogenicity, neurotoxicity, and immunotoxicity
- Ecological effects cover surrogate species for aquatic, terrestrial and honeybees
- AIs also require data to estimate exposure – crop residues, environmental fate





## Data Requirements Conventional Pesticides

- Ecological Assessment based on Pesticide Guidelines (40CFR158 subparts G & N)
- Hazard Consideration for Non-Target Organisms: Surrogate Species to Account for Expected Exposures
- Acute, Dietary, Reproduction; Avian, Fish, Invertebrates, Honeybee
- Plants; Seedling Emergence, Vegetative Vigor
- Environmental Fate in Various Media to Address Persistence
- Degradation, Metabolism, Mobility

## Data Requirements Biochemical Pesticides

- Ecological Assessment based on Pesticide Guidelines (40CFR 158 subpart U)
- Tiered testing scheme: Adverse effects in lower tiers trigger more testing in higher tiers
- Hazard Consideration for Non-Target Organisms: Fewer Surrogate Species based on Existing Exposure
- Avian, Fish, Invertebrate, Honeybee
- Environmental Fate in Higher Tiers

## Data Requirements Microbial Pesticides

- Ecological Assessment based on Pesticide Guidelines (40CFR 158 subpart V)
- Tiered testing scheme: Adverse effects in lower tiers trigger more testing in higher tiers
- Hazard Consideration for Non-Target Organisms: Fewer Surrogate Species based on Existing Exposure
- Pathogenicity to Non-Targets
- Avian, Fish, Invertebrate, Insects & Honeybee
- Environmental Fate in Higher Tiers



# Questions or Clarifications